FAMOWOOD WOOD FILLER - ALL COLORS

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PRODUCT NAME: FAMOWOOD WOOD FILLER - ALL COLORS HMIS CODES: H F R P

PRODUCT CODE: 3710101000

2*3 0 G

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: ECLECTIC PRODUCTS, INC.

ADDRESS : 995 SOUTH A STREET

SPRINGFIELD, OR 97477

DATE REVISED : 6/20/00

WARRE DESCRIPT

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800) 535-5053 **DATE PRINTED** : 12/20/01

INFORMATION PHONE : (800) 767-4667 NAME OF PREPARER : MSDS/Compliance

Dept.

======== SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION ============

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS		VAPOR PRESSURE		WRIGHT
	CAS NUMBER	ma Hg	O TEMP	PERCENT
Acetone	67-64-1	18.5	68 DEG	F
ACGIH TLV: TWA= \$00ppm; STEL= 750ppm				
OSHA PEL: TWA= 1000ppm; STEL= 1000ppm				
* Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	78	68 DEG	F 8
ACGIH TLV: TWA=200 ppm (590 mg/m3); STEL=30	0 ppm (885 mg/	/m3)		
OSHA PEL: TWA=200 ppm (590 mg/m3)				
Wood Dust				
ACGIH TLV: TWA=15 mg/m3 (nuisance dust), 5	mg/m3 (respira	able fra	stion)	
ACGIH TLV: STEL=10 mg/m3 (softwood)	-			
OSHA PEL: TWA=1 mg/m3 (hardwood), 5 mg/m3 (softwood)			
Solvent Naphtha	64742-89-8	3 15	100 F	
OSHA PEL: TWA=500 ppm (2000 mg/m3)				
OTHER: 150 STEL				
Isopropanol	67- 63- 0	33	68 DEG	F
OSHA PEL: TWA = 400ppm (980 mg/m3)				
ACGIH TLV: TWA = 400 ppm (983 mg/m3); STEL =	: 500 ppm (1230	mg/m3}		
* Zinc Stearate	557-05-1			l
OSHA PEL: TWA=15 mg/m3 total dust, 5 mg/m3	respirable fra	ction		
	68515-42-4		356 DE	GF

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

DOT Classification: Flammable liquid n.o.s. (contains acetone, methyl ethyl ketone), 3, UN 1993, PGII ERG #128

Limited Quantities (0.3 gallon or less): Consumer Commodity ORM-D

BOILING RANGE: 133 DEG F SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.55

VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air. MATERIAL VOC: 2.76 lb/gl EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether. SOLUBILITY IN WATER: NIL

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Colored paste with solvent odor.

VOC calculations are based on the federal EPA definition of volatile organic compound under the

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Clean Air Act. State and local air quality authorities may have more stringent regulation.

stable stable section 4 - Fire and explosion hazard data case case case

FLASH POINT: 1.4 DEG F METHOD USED: Calculated FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: 0.9 UPPER: 12.8

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Alcohol Foam, CO2, Dry Chemical, Other

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Extremely flammable. Clear fire area of unprotected personnel and isolate. Do not enter confined fire-space without full bunker gear, including a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build-up which could result in container rupture.

STABILITY: Stable CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Prevent vapor accumulation. Avoid heat, sparks and flame.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Strong oxidizing agents, alkaline materials, and strong acids.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and unidentified Organic compounds.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

High vapor concentrations may cause irritation to the respiratory tract and nervous system depression. Symptoms include dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, and headache.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

SKIN: Mildly irritating. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting with redness, drying and cracking of the skin. EYES: Severe eye irritant. Direct contact may cause stinging, tearing, redness, swelling and possible eye damage.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

No specific information available.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Swallowing can cause abdominal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration Hazard - Material can enter lungs and cause lung inflammation and/or injury.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

Irritation as noted above. Early to moderate CNS depression may be evidenced by giddiness, dizziness and nausea; in extreme cases, unconsciousness and death. Laboratory studies have

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shown that petroleum distillates may cause kidney, liver or lung damage. Reports have associated repeated or prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain or nervous system damage.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: No This product may contain a small percentage of wood dust particles. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified wood flour as a nasal carcinogen. Sanding or machining cured wood fillers can produce wood dust irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs. Avoid breathing dust.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Persons with severe skin, liver, kidney or lung problems may aggravate these conditions with repeated exposure.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention. SKIN: Wash skin with soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention. INGESTION: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

DANGER. EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. Eliminate all ignition sources. Handling equipment must be grounded to prevent sparking. Place in non-leaking containers for proper disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

If this product in its purchased form becomes a waste material, it would be considered a hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat, sparks, and flames. Vapors may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from handling site. Keep containers closed when not in use. Use with adequate ventilation. Work station conditions should be evaluated by management to determine proper personal protection and precautions.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard. Ground fixed equipment. Bond and ground transfer containers and equipment.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If exposure may or does exceed occupational exposure limits, use a NIOSH approved respirator to prevent overexposure. In accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 use either an atmosphere-supplying respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors. Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure. Dusts may be harmful if inhaled when cured putty is sanded. Wear dust mask.

VENTILATION

Use explosion-proof ventilation as required to control vapor concentrations below recommended levels.

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PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Rubber or vinyl-coated gloves are recommended.

EYE PROTECTION

Safety glasses with side shields or gogglee as appropriate.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing. Byewash fountains and safety showers should be easily accessible and ready for use.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash thoroughly after handling, and before eating, drinking, or smoking.

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